

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

The specification has been amended as follows.

**Page 3, line 31 to page 4, line 1 has been amended as follows:**

Conventional apparatus tend to fail at the first attachment interface between the radial horn and first booster plus extender, because of the high energies and ~~transition~~ transitioning from longitudinal to radial vibration prevailing there.

**Page 4, lines 17-23 has been amended as follows:**

Suitable materials for forming the integral components include metals, for example alloys for casting or forging into the desired shape. Preferred metals are titanium-containing alloys, in particular titanium-aluminium-containing alloys, due to their relatively high strength and low density. A particularly preferred alloy comprises titanium, aluminium, and vanadium in a molar ratio of 6:4:1.

**Page 4, lines 25-30 has been amended as follows:**

Other suitable materials for forming the integral components include ~~aluminium~~ aluminum and ~~aluminium~~ aluminum-containing alloys, steel and steel-containing alloys, and ceramics. However, the particular material of choice ~~with be~~ which is determined largely on its ultrasonic efficiency, and durability under the prevailing conditions of use.

**Page 10, lines 18-24 has been amended as follows:**

The forged integral component shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 is made by first forming an oversize component of an alloy comprising titanium, ~~aluminium~~ aluminum and vanadium in a molar ratio of 6:4:1, by forging. The die split line is shown in Figure 2 along line B-B. The forged component approximates the dimensions of the end product integral components, and then is finally machined to form the integral components.